

WHY NOT IN YOUR CASE!

Before Investing a Dollar in
 BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER,
 WE SAY NOT

Call at the Sign of the Big Boat!
And Examine Our Stock:
 We are in receipt of, and shall continue through-
 out the season to receive every style adapted to the
 wants of this community.

**BUYING OF MANUFACTURERS,
 AND FOR CASH ONLY.**

We not only CAN but WILL Sell
A Good Article for Less Money!

than can be bought of any other house in this city.

Particular Attention
 is called to our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT
 of

Always on Hand!
 and will

Make to Order on Short Notice

Ladies' and Gents' Wear.
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
IN EVERY CASE.
Jewelry, April 24, 1860. C. F. MINYER,
april 24/60 Main Street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Grand Display of French Millinery, &c.
MISS SHEEHAN & CO.,
W^{OULD} respectfully announce to the ladies of
New-Jersey and vicinity that she will open, for in-
spection, a large and beautiful assortment of hats, on
17th, 18th and 19th, 1860, a choice and select assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS, &c.

The stock embraces everything that is new, novel and
fashionable in the market, such as are *Libbons*, Buckram,
French and American Fichus in every color, style and
price, Ladies Dress caps, in French and American fash-
ions, *Chapeaux*, *Chapeaux*, *Chapeaux*, *Chapeaux*, *Chapeaux*,
Bonnets, Hats and Riding Hats, all prices. A fine
article which constitutes a First Class Millinery Estab-
lishment may be found here, and all the latest fash-
ions very low priced, being anxious to do so from the fact that
I day and night, cash from the best houses, both in
New-York and Chicago.

Miss Sheehan & Co., feel confident from the long ex-
perience they have had, together with every facility for
buying, that they cannot fail to suit the most fastidious
taste in style, durability, cleanliness and cheapness.

Ladies in want of a fashionable Bonnet will find it
their interest to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

MISS SHEEHAN & CO.
Jamestown, May 31st, 1850.

N. B.—Old bonnets cleaned, bleached, pressed and
made to look as good as new on short notice.

For further particulars, order, one door north McKee
& Bro.'s, up stairs. ms344w1

New Arrival of Goods!

OR

WHEELOCK'S

CONSISTING IN PART OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS

*Franklin, Leathers, Fine Apples, Raspberries, Quinces,
Cherries, Currants, Strawberries, Peaches,
Quince, Currant, etc. Jellies, Nuts,
Watermelon and Africanian Cotton;
Jelly Buns, Jellies, and other
edible articles; Pickles in
oil; and Pickles; Pickled Mustard, Sardinia, etc.*

All Fresh Goods, and will be sold at the lowest
prices.

September 30th, 1850. sept30m1

NEW GROCERY

(287)

Liquor Stores!
GEORGE TARRANT & CO. have opened in the store
 one door east of the Agricultural Store, a
New Family Grocery and Liquor Store!
 which they will keep stocked at all times with a large
 and superior assortment of
Every Article
 pertaining to their line of business.

AGENCY FOR
SAND'S CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
CREAM ALES!
 S. Hutton, as agent, has constantly on hand a full
 supply of these most delicious ales.
 Orders from the country and private houses must be
 accompanied with cash for

RETURN AND CASKS.
 On return of the casks the price paid for them will
 be refunded, allowed for accounts.
 All orders for the city freely attended to, and delivered
 promptly at the city free of charge.
 The delivery put up in casks, kegs and whole barrel
 Customers may be furnished with directions for the
 drawing and care of the same.
 Orders may be left at the store of Tarrant & Co., no

will be promptly attended to. april 11

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

AND

BUILDERS

(LOCAL)

Important Discoveries and New Arrangements!

THE subscriber has discovered upon his premises splendid

QUARRY OF FREESTONE

which is bound to surpass any quarry yet found in the state, as well as to the many already developed in the resources of our city.

A Beautiful, Cheap and Durable Building Material,

and has made arrangements to work this, together with the justly celebrated

Monterey Lime Stone Quarry,

on a scale equal to the demands of our enterprising citizens, and in order to accommodate his numerous customers, has made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a large supply of

ATHENS MARBLE

(or Chicago stone). It is now fitting up extensive saws and has made arrangements to have necessary machinery working the same, at a great reduction from former prices.

He also wishes to call attention to the fact that these

cutting or dimension stone can only be found at gravel pits and from the waste, and that the Monterey granite is the only stone that can be quarried in California, and that the quarrymen are not able to furnish enough to reach the formations that are important to the people of the State.

He is also supplying his Quarry with blocks of granite to be cut into slabs for the State of California, and is also supplying the State of California with granite for the most approved appliances for storing and delivering dimension stone of any size, from two to thirty feet long, and from one to four feet high, and of any required length up to one hundred feet, to any part of the city or on board of the cars.

OUTLET.

Carved or polished, or plain, moulded, carved or polished, black granite of any required dimension.

Curbing, Paving, Rubble and Coursing.

stone of the best quality in the state, all of which will be furnished at any price to any person or corporation, or purchaser.

It is our intention to be the source the public that the superior quality of his materials, and facilities for furnishing, he can and will make it to their interests to purchase from him.

42-44 All Orders from the city or country will be promptly attended to.

T. E. CASH.

IRA MITCHELL.

January 21, 1859. Jan 21st

JOHN. H. LEAVITT,
General Land Agent
Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa.

REAL ESTATE: Land, Warrants and Eastern Exchange bought and sold. Warrants Located, Mortgages Issued, Cash and Note Security, Life and Accidents Collections Made in all parts of the State. Land bought and sold on Commission.

Refers to Jas. H. Ogilvie, Esq., E. L. Roberts, Esq., Jansenville, E. R. Doe, Esq., South Berwick, Me. W. A. Hyer, Esq., Madison; J. H. Foster and Marine Bank.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MENDOE, of Marathon;
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
OF Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
OF Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEYIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, Jr., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Douglas in Favor of Slave Codes.

It is said that Douglas is not in favor of a slave code for the territories, and yet he voted against repealing the infamous slave codes of New Mexico and Kansas. They prohibited all freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery. That of New Mexico authorizes the masters of white servants to beat them and otherwise punish them, provided they do not do it cruelly; giving them the right to decide what cruelty is. White servants are those who are hired to work for a certain length of time—males and females. Hired men on their farms and in their workshops, would, under this New Mexican slave code, come under its provisions. The New Mexican law, which Douglas voted against repealing, gives the following reason why such a law should be passed: "As soldiers are punished by their chiefs without the intervention of the civil authority, by reason of the salary they enjoy, an equal right should be granted those persons who pay their money to be served in the protection of their property."

Because soldiers are sometimes flogged, hired men on farms, journeymen in their shops, and hired girls in their families, may be whipped, if it is done without cruelty. That is the law in New Mexico. If it is good in that territory it is applicable to the whole country. Remember that Douglas boasted that popular sovereignty had given over New Mexico to the slave holders. Remember, "very man and every woman, who toils with their hands, that Stephen A. Douglas voted against repealing the slave code of New Mexico. Remember that there is a white slave code there as well as a black one, and that Douglas sustains them."

The Democrat produced, the other day, a string of what it said were extracts from the speeches of republicans. Some of these pretended extracts were downright forgeries; others were perversions of the text; and some were the utterances of Garrison, Phillips and Foster, who are not republicans, and do not open their mouths to speak in these days without abusing the republican party and its candidates. Phillips says that "Lincoln is a slave hound." That is the kind of proof the Democrat makes of its assertions—it asserts a falsehood and then proves it by others more base than the first. It has this morning, another extract which purports to be from Cassius M. Clay's speech at Tiffin, O. Since the Democrat has been convicted of re-publishing old exploded forgeries for truth, we do not believe any extract it may pretend to make; nor do we credit the assertion that Clay made use of the language imputed to him. If he did, however, it is in perfect accordance with the principles of Reymont the democratic candidate for congress in this district, who, according to the Portage City Record, voted in the legislature of this state to enfranchise negroes, and also to make them eligible to office. The Democrat ought not to oppose negro equality while it supports such a candidate for office.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Advertiser of Thursday morning has returns 280 towns, which comprises full three-quarters of the state. In these towns, the vote stands:
For Washburn, republican, 57,844
For Smart, Douglas-Breckinridge 42,528
For Barnes, Bell-Everett, 1,346
Washburn over Smart, 15,316, and over all 14,000. The whole vote of the state, will probably reach 120,000.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.—There was a great republican demonstration in New York city on Friday night. Speeches were made by James O. Putnam, Carl Schurz and W. E. Dodge. The Wide Awake procession numbered 10,000 torches.

Duty and Responsibility of the Northwest.

Speech of Hon. W. H. Seward of New York.
DELIVERED AT MADISON, SEPT. 12TH, 1860.

[Continued.]

What have we seen since that was done? We have seen the people of the United States, for it is of no use to cast responsibility on parties, or administrations, or statesmen—extend slavery all around the coast of the gulf of Mexico. We have seen them take Texas into the Union and agree that she should come in as a slave state and have the right to multiply herself into four more slave states. We have seen California, and New Mexico come in, by the people of the United States, with the deliberate consent, if not purpose, that slavery should be extended from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. You have seen the constitution of the United States, perverted by the consent of the people until that constitution instead of being a law of freedom and a citadel of human rights, has come to be pronounced by the affected judgment and willing consent of the highest tribunal of the United States, yet enjoying the confidence and support of the people, to be a tower and bulwark of human slavery of African bondage; and you have had now announced by the government of the United States, which you yourselves brought into power, that wherever the constitution of the United States goes, it carries, not freedom with the eagles of conquest, but hateful chains and bondage. (Applause.) If the principle which you have thus permitted to be established is true, then there is not an arsenal of arms in the United States, not a military or naval school of the federal government, not a federal jail, not a dock yard, and not a ship that traverses the ocean bearing the American flag in any part of globe, where the law, normal law, the law by which men are to be held and tried and judged, is not a law by which every man whose ancestor was a slave is a slave, and by which property in slaves, not freedom of man, is the normal condition of society under the federal system of government. I can only ask you to consider for a moment how near you have come to losing everything which you prize as the great inheritance of freedom. The battle culminated at last on the fields of Kansas. How severe and how dreadful a battle that has been, you all know. It was a great and desperate effort of the aristocracy of capital in labor, to carry their system practically with all its evils to the shores of the gulf of Mexico and to cut off the Atlantic states from all communication with the sister states on the Pacific, and so to extend slavery from the centre, both ways, restoring it throughout the whole country. You will say that was a very visionary attempt; but it was far from being visionary. It was possible, and for a time seemed fearfully probable—probable for this reason, that the land must have labor, and it must be either the labor of freeman or the labor of slaves. Introduce slave labor in any way that you can, and free labor is repelled, and avoids it. Slave labor was introduced into this country by the opening of the African slave trade, and when the territory of the United States, in the interior of the continent was open to slavery with your consent and mine, nothing then was more natural than to restore the African slave trade, for it is prohibited only by a law, and the same power that made the law could repeal and abrogate it. The same power that abrogated the Missouri compromise in 1854, would, if the effort to establish slavery in Kansas had been successful, have been after a short time, hold enough, during enough, desperate enough, to have repealed the prohibition of the African slave trade. And, indeed, that is a very possibility now; for, disguise these issues now before the American people as they may, yet it is nevertheless perfectly true, that if you force your opposition and resistance to slavery; if this popular resistance should be withdrawn, or should, for any reason, cease, then the African slave trade, which at first illegally renews itself along the coasts of our southern states, would gradually steal up the Mississippi until the people, tired with a hopeless resistance, should become indifferent, and African slavery would once more become the disgraced truth of the American flag. Now, all these evils would have happened, all this abandonment of the continent of North America to slavery would have happened, and have been inevitable, had resistance to it depended alone on the people of the thirteen original states. We were already overpowered there. From one end of the Atlantic states to the other, there were, in 1850, scarcely three states which did not declare that henceforth they gave up the contest, and that they were willing that the people of the new territories might have slavery or freedom, and might come into the Union as free states, or as free states, just exactly as they pleased.

When that had happened, what would have followed? Why, that the people who had the right to slavery if they pleased had the right to get slaves if they pleased. How then were we saved? It seems almost as if it was providential that these new states of the northwest, the state of Michigan, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Iowa, the state of Illinois, the state of Ohio, founded on this reservation for freedom that had been made in the year 1787, matured just in the critical moment to interpose, to rally the free states of the Atlantic coast, to call them back to their ancient principles, to nerve them to sustain them in the contest at the capital, and to send their noble and true sons and daughters to the plains of Kansas to defend, at the peril of their homes, and even of their lives, if need be, the precious soil which had been abandoned by the government to slavery from the intrusion of that, the greatest evil that has ever befallen our land. [Applause.] You matured in the right time. And how came you to mature? How came you to be better wiser, than we of the Atlantic states? The reason is a simple one, perfectly plain. Your soil had never been polluted by the footsteps of a slave. Every foot of yours had been redeemed from slavery. You are a people educated in the love of freedom, and to whom the practice of freedom and of democracy belongs, for every one of you own the land you cultivate, and no human being that has ever trodden it has worn the manacles of a slave. [Loud applause.] And you come from other regions too. You come from the south, where you know the evils of slavery. You come from Germany and from Ireland, and from Holland, and from France, and from Italy, and from all over the face of the globe, where you have learned by experience the sufferings that result from aristocracy and oppression. [Applause.] And you brought away with you from your homes the sentiments, the education of freemen. You came then just at the right moment. You came prepared to rescue the continent from the grasp of the Almighty to rescue this land and the whole continent from slavery. Did ever man have more glorious duty to perform, or a more beneficent destiny before him than the people of the northwest—men and women—who lie between the Ohio river and the Great Lakes and the Mississippi? I am glad to see that you are worthy of it, that you appreciate it.

It does not need that I should stimulate you by an appeal to your patriotism, to your love of justice, or to your honor to perfect this great work, to preserve in it until you shall bring the government of the United States to stand hereafter as it stood forty years ago, a tower of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of all lands, instead of a bulwark of slavery. (Applause.) I prefer rather to deal in what may perhaps be not less pleasing to you, and that is, to tell you that the whole of the responsibility rests henceforth directly or indirectly on the people of the northwest. Abandon that responsibility, and slavery extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic coast. There can be no virtue in commerce and manufacturing communities to maintain a democracy, when the democracy themselves do not want a democracy. [Laughter.] There is no virtue in Pearl street, in Wall street, in Court street, in Chesnut street, in any other street of great commercial cities, that can save the great democratic government of ours, when you cease to uphold it with your intelligent votes, your strong and mighty hands. You must, therefore, lead us, as we heretofore reserved and prepared the way for you. We resign your cause to you, and we resign your human liberty, on this continent, and we bid you be firm, bold, and onward, and then you may hope that we will be able to follow you. [Loud applause.]

I have said that you are to have the responsibility alone. I have shown you that in the Atlantic northern states, we were dependent on you. I need not tell you that at present you can expect no effective support or sympathy in the Atlantic southern states. You must demonstrate the wisdom of our cause by argument, by reason, by the firm exercise of suffrage, in every way in which the human intelligence and human judgment can be convinced of truth and right—you must demonstrate it giving line upon line and precept upon precept, overcoming passion and prejudice and enmity, with gentleness, with patience, with loving kindness to your brethren of the slave states, until they shall see that the way of wisdom which you have chosen, is also the path of peace. [Applause.] The southwest are sharers with you of the northwest, in this great inheritance of empire. It belongs equally to them and to you. They have plains as beautiful. They have rivers as noble. They have all the elements of wealth, prosperity, and power that you have. Still, from them, from Kentucky and Tennessee, from Missouri and Arkansas, from Alabama, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, you will, for the present, receive no aid or support; but you will have to maintain your principles in opposition, although I think, not in distance—and that, for the simple reason that in the great year 1787, when Mr. Jefferson proposed that slavery should be excluded in all the public domain of the United States, lying southwest, as well as that lying northwest of the Ohio river, those states had not the forecast, had not the judgment, to surrender the temporary conveniences and advantages of slavery, and to elect as your ancestors chose for you the great system of free labor. They chose slavery, and they have to drag out, for some years yet, not long, no longer, in distance, and that, for the simple reason that you will live, but still so long that they will be a drag and a weight upon your movements, instead of lending you assistance—they have got to drag out to the end, their system of slave labor. You have, therefore, as you see, the whole responsibility. It depends upon you. You have no reliance upon the Atlantic states of the east, north or south. You have the opposition of the southern states on either side of the Alleghany mountains; but still the power is with you. You are situated where all powers have ever been, that have controlled the destiny of the nation, which they belonged. You are in the land which produces the wheat and the corn, the cereal grains—the land that is covered with the oak, and where they say the slave cannot live. They are in the land that produces cotton and sugar, and the tropical fruits—in the land where they say the white man cannot labor, in the land where the white man must perish if he have not a negro slave to provide him with food and raiment. [Laughter.] They do, indeed, command the mouths of the rivers; but what is that worth, when the destiny of the nation is at stake, and the moral reinvigoration from the hardy sons of that land, that reside around the sources of those mighty rivers? [Applause.]

I am sure that in this, I am speaking only words of truth and experience. The northwest is by no means so small as you may think it; I speak thus to you because I feel that I am, and during all my mature life have been, one of you. Although of New York, I am still a citizen of the northwest. [Loud applause.] The northwest extends eastward to the base of the Alleghany mountains, and west of all of western New York, the westward of the Alleghany mountains? [Loud applause.]

When comes all the inspiration of free soil, which spreads itself with such cheering voices over all these plains? Why, from New York, westward of the Alleghany mountains. The people before me—who are you but New York men, while you are men of the northwest? It is an old proverb that men change the skies, but not their minds, when they emigrate; but you have changed neither the sky nor mind. I might call the roll of western New York, and I don't not that when I came to Herkimer county, I should have a response. I certainly have had responses here from Cayuga and Genesee—[A voice, "Eric,"] and from Erie, [A voice, "Auburn,"] and from Auburn; [A voice, "Seneca,"] and from Seneca; [A voice, "Yates,"] and from Yates; [A voice, "Cattaraugus,"] and from Cattaraugus. [Loud laughter.] Bless my soul! I have been laboring under a delusion all my time. I thought I was out here, midway between the Mississippi and the Alleghany, and I find I am standing on the stage in the center of the park at home. [A voice, "Right at home,"] [Another voice, "And Old Ontario,"] And Old Ontario. We will not forget Old Ontario, nor Old Oswego, nor Oneida.

Fellow citizens, I will add but one word more, that is not the business of this day alone. It is not the business of this year alone. It is not the business of the northwest alone. It is the interest, the destiny of the human society on this continent, from north to south, from east to west, a land of freedom, and a land of happiness. [Applause.] There is no power on earth now existing, or empire now existing, or as yet established, that is equal to or can equal in duration the future of the United States. It is not for yourselves alone, you have the least possible interest in it. It is indeed for your children of yours. Old John Adams, when at the close of the Revolution, lay his hand on the sword, and said, "I have endured and sacrificed that he had endured and made, rejoiced in the establishment of the independence which had been the great object of his life, and said, 'I have gained nothing, I should have been even more comfortable perhaps, and more quiet, had remained under the British dominion; but for my children, and for their children, and for the children of the generation that labored with me, I feel that we have done a work which entitles us to rejoice, and to urge on your successors to render our thanks to Almighty God.'"

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Gen. Nye, of New York, Senator Doolittle, &c.

United States to stand hereafter as it stood forty years ago, a tower of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of all lands, instead of a bulwark of slavery. (Applause.) I prefer rather to deal in what may perhaps be not less pleasing to you, and that is, to tell you that the whole of the responsibility rests henceforth directly or indirectly on the people of the northwest. Abandon that responsibility, and slavery extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic coast. There can be no virtue in commerce and manufacturing communities to maintain a democracy, when the democracy themselves do not want a democracy. [Laughter.] There is no virtue in Pearl street, in Wall street, in Court street, in Chesnut street, in any other street of great commercial cities, that can save the great democratic government of ours, when you cease to uphold it with your intelligent votes, your strong and mighty hands. You must, therefore, lead us, as we heretofore reserved and prepared the way for you. We resign your cause to you, and we resign your human liberty, on this continent, and we bid you be firm, bold, and onward, and then you may hope that we will be able to follow you. [Loud applause.]

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REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.
The steamship Jura from Liverpool at noon on the 6th via Londonderry on the 7th, has arrived at this port.

Great Britain.—The weather continued comparatively fine through England and Ireland, and the harvest prospects were more promising, which exercised a buoyant influence on the funds and cotton.

Smith, Sinclair & Co. of London had suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at £150,000. It was feared that their suspension will lead to that of other and smaller firms.

The Queen goes to Germany on the 24th of September.

A Naples telegram of the 6th announces the arrival of Garibaldi and his forces at Salerno. He was expected at Naples immediately.

The despatch also says the King will leave there for Gotha.

Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the Bay of Naples with three regiments of Bersaglieri on board.

The British steamer Orwell which was taken possession of by the Garibaldians had been recaptured by the English war steamer Sicily. It was again asserted that the Christians had been massacred.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.
Liverpool breadstuffs, R. S. & Co. report flour dull and all qualities slightly lower extra R. H. Ohio 28 3/4. Wheat dull to lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet and 6c lower.

The "Child" Has Found His Mother.
CLINTON SPRINGS, Sept. 15.
Judge Douglas arrived here this morning and remained at the house of his mother till afternoon, when he addressed an audience of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. He expressed himself pleased that he had an opportunity of relieving his republican friends by announcing that he had at last found his mother. He expressed regret that Lincoln did not find it safe to visit his birth place or the graves of his parents for fear of violence. He spoke for about two hours.

The Market.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.
Flour market opened steady and closed heavy, unsettled and 10c 1/2 lower. Sales 9500 barrels, 4,400 1/2 super state; 5,500 5/75 extra state; 5,350 5/55 super western. Wheat market opened quiet and heavy, 2c 3/4 lower, shippers refusing to buy. Sales at 1,221 1/2 Milwaukee club.

MINNAPOLIS, Sept. 17.
This morning market opened unsettled with a wide range in prices, sales of No 1 being made at 87 1/2 and No 2 85 1/2. There was but one buyer in the market however at the outside figure and he would buy only to a limited extent. There was a fair demand for milling wheat and club sold at 90 1/2, extra at 93 1/2.

The Prospects in Pennsylvania.
The Douglas men have nominated a separate ticket in Pennsylvania. There is no prospect of a union among our opponents, and Old Abe will easily carry the state. The republicans are holding large and enthusiastic meetings in the eastern part of the state. John Sherman spoke at West Chester on Tuesday in favor of a homestead law and a protective tariff. He was enthusiastically cheered. John Hickman also addressed the people in an earnest and effective manner. He denounced Douglas as false to Kansas, false to freemen, and that he could never trust him again. He was applauded continually. The Wide-Awakes turned out in a torchlight parade, and mustered several hundred, mounted and on foot.

On the same day an immense republican demonstration came off at Chad's Ford, the scene of the hardest fighting in the American revolution. The number of people present was estimated from twenty to twenty-five thousand. There were some 5000 uniformed Wide-Awakes present, performing their various evolutions where the fierce conflict was fought between the British and American armies. The immense concourse were ably addressed from the different stands by the Hon. John Sherman, the Hon. John M. Brunell and the Hon. John Hickman and other distinguished gentlemen present, amid the most intense enthusiasm.

One of the grandest demonstrations of the present canvass took place in Philadelphia a week from last Saturday evening. A torch light procession of 7500 Wide-Awakes marched through the principal streets amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the thousands of spectators.

The prospect in Pennsylvania is truly cheering and bids fair for a sweeping triumph for the republican cause. Freemen of Wisconsin, let us roll on the ball.

Look to it.—In the state of New York canvassing books have been provided for every election district in the state, with a view to registering every republican voter, and seeing that they are at the polls. If such a canvass was held in Wisconsin and every republican voter brought out, we would carry the by state 20,000. Shall our organization be perfected?—*Minneapolis Sentinel*

Such a canvass can be had, and every republican can be brought out, if we take hold of the matter now in earnest. We don't want to spend our time and money in getting up large meetings. We would rather see neighborhood gatherings and a close canvass, than the usual "sound and fury" resulting from big meetings. The effect passes away with the effort, while a reliable canvass is a perpetual remembrance that something is to be done to secure the victory, and from it we know exactly where the duty is to be performed. Some of the towns in this county have already been canvassed—we propose that the work be completed; and if we have any money to spend we shall then know where to apply it, to distribute documents and to get out voters on the day of election. Let us see to it that Rock county is thus thoroughly organized, and if this is done, our majority will not fall below 3,000.

DOUGLAS IN THE NORTHWEST.—There is a slight change in the arrangements made for Judge Douglas—in Ohio.—According to the arrangements of the state central committee, he will speak at the following places: Cleveland, Saturday, September 22. Tiffin, Monday, September 24. Columbus, Wednesday, September 26. Cincinnati, Thursday, September 27. Indianapolis, Friday, September 28. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

MAINE ELECTION.—LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.—Republican telegraphic dispatches would induce the public to believe that the democracy have lost ground in Maine in the state election. This is not true. The calculation is based upon the local election in 1859, which is no test whatever.—*Times & Herald*.

The Douglas democracy are sorely disappointed in the result in Maine. Douglas searched there for his mother, and made personal appeals to the people, which had the effect only to increase the republican majority. This damaging result can only be met by claiming a great democratic gain.

The republican majority in Maine is the largest ever cast at an election for governor, since 1856, as will be seen by the following table:

	1856	1860
Rep. Maj.	7,608	24,000
Dem.	24,000	5,500
"	1859	11,000
"	1858	20,000
"	1857	20,000

Chicago Journal.

BACKING OUT.—The Little Giant "gives signs that all is lost," since the "news from Maine" has been heard. He and Johnson were at a barbecue in New York on the 12th, and according to the telegraph, Mr. Douglas suggested that if the withdrawal of his name would defeat Lincoln he would withdraw it. This is the first time we have heard any expression of alarm from Douglas. The Maine election is a cold bath for him and his followers. They feel that it is an indication of the popular tide which is sweeping him and his followers towards defeat and political ruin. We hope he will not be permitted to withdraw. The example of the overthrow of Mr. Douglas is needed as a warning to profligate and unsuspicious politicians, through all time to come. Let his followers keep him on the track, by all means.

MARRIED.
At the house of the bride's father, in La Prairie, September 15th, 1860, by the Rev. J. K. Sheldon, Mr. JAMES BUTLER, of Clinton, Wis., and Miss CLAREE BENTON, of La Prairie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
VOL. 8 Wisconsin Reports, received, the date at NEWELL'S.

HELP WANTED.—A girl to do housework. Also, a man and wife to work in a Hotel and Eating House, must give good references for character. Apply to this office or to Milton Junction. sept17adv-wtf

House to Rent.
A GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE in the third ward, on Main street. The house is new, with well and cistern, formerly occupied by L. R. Carwell, Esq. Possession given immediately. J. W. ALDEN. sept17adv

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the circuit court, for the county of Rock, on the 21st Monday of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order vacating all that portion of the plat of the village of Edgemoor, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and described in said plat as lots No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in block number three, described and platted, 1860. (sept17adv) R. T. LAWTON.

HURDLE RACE!
THERE will be a match hurdle race come off on the 21st of September, at the corner of 21st and 2nd streets, P. M., between C. L. Martin's bay stallion, Napoleon, and N. R. Rogers' bay stallion, Balford; also a hurdle race, 1 mile, between J. L. and J. H. Rogers' horses in the mile and a quarter, for \$100. Also a match race, two miles and repeat, on Saturday, Sept. 22d, for \$20, between Ben Miller's mare, called, "Bird" and N. R. Rogers' bay gelding, "Pilot," at 2 o'clock P. M. sept17adv G. W. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

YOUNG AMERICA FOREVER!
"Come one, come all, this Rock shall fly From its firm base, as soon as I."

SUCH were the stirring words of James Fitz James to the bold chieftain, Kloodick Dick, in the Mountains of Scotland, and now

MOSES HARSH,
Proprietor of the
Original Young America CLOTHING HOUSE,
adopts the language of the gallant Scotch hero as his own, and calls on the patriotic and brave-hearted blowing of all the
Fetty Slop Shops
in the land. From the fact that the Original Young America Clothing House has held for the last EIGHT YEARS the conceded reputation of being the best and largest, and, above all, the
Cheapest Establishment
of its kind in the state. That during that time other Clothing Stores have attempted to compete with it in this city, and one after another have failed. The proprietor of the
Oldest Clothing House in the City
feels that he has now the right to say it as truly fitted as a rock and as unmovable as the everlasting hills. He knows the truth of what he says.

The People of Rock County are his witnesses. They will not let the name of the undersigned be used in connection with any attempt to enforce A BOGUS LAW upon them, to get them to purchase their
Fall and Winter Clothing
from him. He has just returned from the east, where he has purchased the
Largest and Best Stock of Clothing
of all kinds, including the finest CLOTH COATS, CASSIMERES COATS, and the best variety of BEAVER OVERCOATS! ever brought to the west. Also, Ready Made Clothing for Men & Boy's Wear, of every description, with
Pants and Vests
to match, as well as any quantity of
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Under Shirts, and every article of
Wearing Apparel
that man can want.

To "mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally," by high sounding pretenses is a virtue, then the proprietor of the
Original Young America Clothing House
does not claim that virtue. He is ready to do what he promises. The PEOPLE KNOW it, and the thousands who have purchased, for years, their clothing from him, from the best quality of

Hats and Caps
down to Draw and Soles, never would know what the words
"EXTRAVAGANT PRICES"
meant, were they not to stray accidentally into other establishments pretending to compete with him.

His Merchant Tailoring Department
is unsurpassed, and his accomplished cutter, MR. A. B. McLEAN, who is at the head of it, is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste; the well dressed gentleman of this city, who is walking in the footsteps of skill. Come then, one and all, if you want
CHEAP CLOTHING,
to the
Original Young America Clothing House
AT THE OLD PLACE IN
MYERS' BLOCK,
next door south of L. R. Carwell's Grocery Store, Moses Harsh, Proprietor of the
Original Young America Clothing House, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. sept17adv-w3m

JUST RECEIVED!
AT
J. C. ECHLIN'S
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,
All the Latest Novelties of
Fall and Winter Goods!
NEW CLOTH!
NEW CASSIMERES!
NEW VESTINGS!
and a Splendid Assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Also, the largest and best stock of Good and Fashionable
Ready Made Clothing
ever offered in this city. Possessing superior advantages of
SELLING AT LOW RATES!
and doing the
BEST WORK,
we would invite an
Examination of Our Stock,
as we are confident of being able
TO PLEASE ALL
who may favor us with their patronage. sept17adv J. C. ECHLIN.

Read and Profit by It!
The Good Time has Come at Last.
The Law Must be Enforced.
At the last Session of the Legislature a law was made A, and enacted, and the decree has gone forth, that the law must be enforced.
Old Clothes
is guilty of a crime and shall be punished by purchasing his apparel at an
EXTRAVAGANT PRICE
in the various country
SLOP SHOPS.
But in order to mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally,
BEN. BORNHEIM
has opened up a way whereby he is that
Naked Shall be Clothed.
It is with the hope and confidence of working some
GOOD TO THE PEOPLE
of Rock County and vicinity, that these few lines are penned, setting forth the advantages
derived by purchasing your
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OF
Ben. Bornheim,
who is always on hand ready and willing to exhibit his mammoth stock of
CLOTHING
to all who may favor him with a call. The following comprises a part of his stock, which for
STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY
cannot fail to suit.
OVERCOATS!
in this department his stock is unsurpassed in this city.
Black Cloth Coats,
comprising one of the best stocks ever brought into this market.
Business Coats,
of the latest styles.
PANTS AND VESTS
of every description and style.
SHIRT COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c., &c.,
in endless variety.
A large assortment of
HATS & CAPS.
His Merchant Tailoring Department
will be well supplied with the
The Latest Styles
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
which will be made up by
Experienced Workmen,
and calculated to please the most fastidious.

H. Russ, Cutter.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.
BEN. BORNHEIM,
Myers' Block,
MAIN STREET, (adj23adv) JANESVILLE.

NEW YARD AND NEW LUMBER!
1,500,000 Feet.
THE subscriber is receiving at the old Wolf River Lumber Yard, corner of River and Pleasant streets
The Best Stock of Seasoned Lumber
ever brought to this market. It comprises every article needed or desired, and will be sold as
Cheap as any Lumber in the City.
This opportunity is the best ever offered for procuring a superior article, at as low a price as an inferior quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers are invited to give me a call before procuring a supply. J. W. STORCK, dwt. Janesville, Aug. 21, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Dentistry.
M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at the old place, over the Rock County Bank, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial Dentures on Vulcanized Rubber Bases. These substances have been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, and can be afforded at as a price which places it within the reach of all. Call and see it. It also continues to improve. The Central Gum Work, which is superior to all others; to gether with all other styles of work now in use. mar23adv

Cocaine for the Hair.
Camphor Ice, Camphor Ice and Glycerine Soap, Armas dine, Hair Restoratives and Tonics, sold by
F. H. CURTIS,
People's Drug Store.
BENNETT, CASSIDAY & CIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Will furnish full and reliable
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE
to any lands in Rock county.
Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.
JOHN R. BENNETT, F. H. CASSIDAY, CHAS. W. CIBBS
CHAS. R. GIBBS is Commissioner for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont and New York. sept17adv

EDGERTON BRICK!
Wood and Coal Yard.
I am now receiving a new supply of very choice Edgerton Brick, which are offered at a very low price.
MY WOOD AND COAL YARD
Is regularly supplied with new shipments and new stock.
Persons desiring to purchase either of these articles can make satisfactory prices with me. oct17adv R. T. LAWTON.

DENTAL CARD.
D. P. Pendleton,
The oldest resident Dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to operate in his professional office in his apartments. In these cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guaranty that they will be carefully and skillfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and in the best mode, and (where customary with the profession,) warranted.
D. FRANK STORCK, who has been with Dr. P. during the past five years, and has received, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours. Office, as heretofore, in Butson's block, next door to McKee & Bro's. Hours, in summer and fall, from 7 A. M. to 7 1/2 and 8 P. M. jan18adv

SLOAN, PATTON & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Main street. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. J. P. PATTON, Commissioner for the State of New York. sept17adv

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.
The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of
BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS
CITY PROPERTY!
Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.
E

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. LARDE, of Marathon;
BRADFORD R. RICHARDSON, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDENBAUM, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
OF Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
OF Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEMIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Douglas in Favor of Slave Codes.

It is said that Douglas is not in favor of a slave code for the territories, and yet he voted against repealing the infamous slave codes of New Mexico and Kansas. They prohibited all freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery. That of New Mexico authorizes the masters of white servants to beat them and otherwise punish them, provided they do not do it cruelly; giving them the right to decide what cruelty is. White servants are those who are hired to work for a certain length of time—males and females. Hired men on their farms and in their workshops, would, under this New Mexican slave code, come under its provisions. The New Mexican law, which Douglas voted against repealing, gives the following reason why such a law should be passed: "As soldiers are punished by their chiefs without the intervention of the civil authority, by reason of the salary they enjoy, an equal right should be granted those persons who pay their money to be served in the protection of their property."

Because soldiers are sometimes flogged, hired men on farms, journeymen in their shops, and hired girls in their families, may be whipped, if it is done without cruelty. That is the law in New Mexico. If it is good in that territory it is applicable to the whole country. Remember that Douglas boasted that popular sovereignty had given over New Mexico to the slave holders. Remember, every man and every woman, who toils with their hands, that Stephen A. Douglas voted against repealing the slave code of New Mexico. Remember that there is a white slave code there as well as a black one, and that Douglas sustains them.

The Democrat produced, the other day, a string of what it says are extracts from the speeches of republicans. Some of these pretended extracts were downright forgeries; others were perversions of the text; and some were the utterances of Garrison, Phillips and Foster, who are not republicans, and do not open their mouths to speak in these days without abusing the republican party and its candidates. Phillips says that "Lincoln is a slave bound." That is the kind of proof the Democrat makes of its assertions—it asserts a falsehood and then proves it by other more base than the first. It has this morning, another extract which purports to be from Cassius M. Clay's speech at Tiffin, O. Since the Democrat has been convicted of re-publishing old exploded forgeries for truth, we do not believe any extract it may pretend to make; nor do we credit the assertion that Clay made use of the language imputed to him. If he did, however, it is in perfect accordance with the principles of Reymert the democratic candidate for congress in this district, who, according to the Portage City Record, voted in the legislature of this state to enfranchise negroes, and also to make them eligible to office. The Democrat ought not to oppose negro equality while it supports such a candidate for office.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Advertiser of Thursday morning has returns 280 towns, which comprises full three-quarters of the state. In these towns, the vote stands: For Washburne, republican, 57,844 For Smart, Douglas-Breckinridge 42,528 For Barnes, Bell-Everett, 1,346 Washburne over Smart, 15,316, and over all 14,080. The whole vote of the state, will probably reach 120,000.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.—There was a great republican demonstration in New York city on Friday night. Speeches were made by James O. Putnam, Carl Schurz and W. E. Dodge. The Wide Awake procession numbered 10,000 torches.

Duty and Responsibility of the Northwest.

Speech of Hon. W. H. Seward of New York.

DELIVERED AT MADISON, SEPT. 12TH, 1860.

(Concluded.)

What have we seen since that was done? We have seen the people of the United States, for it is of no use to cast responsibility on parties, or administrations, or statesmen—extend slavery all around the coast of the gulf of Mexico. We have seen them take Texas into the Union and agree that she should come in as a slave state and have the right to multiply herself into four more slave states. We have seen California, and New Mexico conquered by the people of the United States, with the deliberate consent, if not purpose, that slavery should be extended from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. You have seen the constitution of the United States, perverted by the consent of the people until that constitution instead of being a law of freedom and a citadel of human rights, has come to be pronounced by the affected judgment and willing consent of the highest tribunal of the United States, yet enjoying the confidence and support of the people, to be a lower and bulwark of human slavery, of African bondage; and you have had now announced by the government of the United States, which you yourselves brought into power, that wherever the constitution of the United States goes, it carries, not freedom with the eagles of conquest, but hateful chains and bondage. (Applause.)

If the principle which you have permitted to be established is true, then there is not an arsenal within the United States, not a military or naval school of the federal government, not a federal jail, not a dock yard, and not a ship that traverses the ocean bearing the American flag in any part of globe, where the law, normal law, the law by which men are to be held and tried and judged, is not a law by which every man whose ancestor was a slave is a slave, and by which property in slaves, not freedom of man, is the normal condition of society under the federal system of government. I can only say to consider for a moment how near you have come to losing everything which you enjoy of this great interest of freedom. The battle culminated at last on the banks of Kansas. How dreadful a battle that has been, you all know. It was a great and desperate effort of the aristocracy of capital in labor, to carry their system practically with all its evils to the shores of the gulf of Mexico and to cut off the Atlantic states from all communication with the sister states on the Pacific, and so to extend slavery from the centre, both ways, restoring it throughout the whole country. You will say this was a very visionary attempt; but it was far from being visionary. It was possible, and for a time seemed fearfully probable—probable for this reason, that the land must have labor, and it must be either the labor of freemen or the labor of slaves. Introduce labor in any way that you can, and free labor is repelled, and as a result, slave labor was introduced into this country by the opening of the African slave trade, and when the territory of the United States, in the interior of the continent was open to slavery with your consent and mine, nothing then would have remained but to re-open and restore the African slave trade; for it is prohibited only by a law, and the same power that made the law could repeal and abrogate it. The same power that abrogated the Missouri compromise in 1854, would, if the effort to establish slavery in Kansas had been successful, have been, after a short time, bold enough, during enough, desperate enough, to have repealed the prohibition of the African slave trade. And, indeed, that is just a possibility now; for, disguise these issues now before the American people as they may be disguised by the democratic party, yet it is nevertheless perfectly true, that if you forego your opposition and resistance to slavery, if this popular resistance should be withdrawn, or should, for any reason, cease, then the African slave trade, which at first illegally renews itself along the coasts of our southern states, would gradually steal up the Mississippi until the people, tired with a hopeless resistance, should become indifferent, and African slavery would once more become the dignified slave of the American flag. Now all these evils would have happened, all this abandonment of the continent of North America to slavery would have happened, and it have been inevitable, had resistance to it depended alone on the people of the thirteen original states. We were already overpowered there. From one end of the Atlantic states to the other, there were, in 1850, scarcely three states which did not declare that henceforth they gave up the contest, and that they were willing that the people of the new territories might have slavery or freedom, and might come into the Union as slave states or as free states, just exactly as they pleased.

When that had happened, what would have followed? Why, that the people who had the right to slavery if they pleased had the right to get slaves if they pleased. How then were we saved? It was almost as if it was providential that the new states of the northwest, the state of Michigan, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Iowa, the state of Illinois, the state of Ohio, founded on this reservation for freedom that had been made in the year 1787, matured just in the critical moment to interpose, to rally the free states of the Atlantic coast, to call them back to their ancient principles, to nerve them to sustain them in the contest at the capital, and to send their noble and true sons and daughters to the plains of Kansas to defend, at the peril of their homes, and even of their lives, if used by the precious soil which had been abandoned by the government to slavery from the intrusion of that the greater evil that has ever befallen our land. (Applause.) You matured in the right time. And how came you to mature? How came you to be better, wiser, than we of the Atlantic states? The reason is a simple one, perfectly plain. Your soil had never been polluted by the footsteps of a slave. Every foot of ours had been redeemed from slavery. You are a people educated in the love of freedom, and to whom the practice of freedom and of democracy belongs, for every one of you own the land you cultivate, and no human being that has ever trodden it has worn the manacles of a slave. (Loud applause.) And you come from other regions too. You come from the south where you know the evils of slavery. You come from Germany and from Ireland, and from Holland, and from France, and from Italy, and from all over the face of the globe, where you have learned by experience the sufferings that result from aristocracy and oppression. (Applause.) And you brought away with you from your homes the sentiments, the education of freemen. You came then just at the right moment. You came prepared. You came qualified. You came sent by the Almighty to rescue this land and the whole continent from slavery. Did ever man have a more glorious duty to perform, or a more beneficent destiny before him than the people of the northwest? Is not the business of the Ohio river and the Great Lakes and the Mississippi? I am glad to say that you are worthy of it, that you appreciate it.

It does not need that I should stimulate you by an appeal to your patriotism, or your love of justice, or to your honor to perfect this great work, to preserve it until you shall bring the government of the

United States to stand hereafter as it stood forty years ago, a tower of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of all lands, instead of a bulwark of slavery. (Applause.) I prefer rather to deal in what may perhaps be not less pleasing to you, and that is, to tell you that the whole of the responsibility rests henceforth directly or indirectly on the people of the northwest. Abandon that responsibility, and slavery extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic coast. There can be no virtue in commercial and manufacturing communities to maintain a democracy, when the democracy themselves do not want a democracy. (Laughter.) There is no virtue in Fort Snelling in Wall street, in Court street, in Chestnut street, in any other street of great commercial cities, that can save the great democratic government of ours, when you cease to uphold it with your intelligent votes, your strong and mighty hands. You must, therefore, lead us, as we heretofore reserved and prepared the way for you. We resign to you the banner of human rights and human liberty, on this continent, and we bid you be firm, bold, and onward, and then you may hope that we will be able to follow you. (Loud applause.)

I have said that you are to have the responsibility alone. I have shown you that in the Atlantic north-west states we were dependent on you. I need not tell you that at present you can expect no effective support or sympathy in the Atlantic southern states. You must demonstrate the wisdom of our cause by argument, by reason, by the firm exercise of suffrage, in every way in which the human intelligence and human judgment can be convinced of truth and right—you must demonstrate it, giving line upon line and precept upon precept, overcoming passion and prejudice, with loving kindness, with patience, with loving kindness to your brethren of the slave states, until they shall see that the way of wisdom which you have chosen is also the path of peace. (Applause.) The south-west states were the people of the northwest, in this great inheritance of empire. It belongs equally to them and to you. They have plains as beautiful. They have rivers as noble. They have all the elements of wealth, prosperity, and power that you have. Still, from them, from Kentucky and Tennessee, from Missouri and Arkansas, from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, you will, for the present, receive no aid or support; but you will have to maintain your principles in opposition, although, I trust, not in defiance of them—and that, for the simple reason that in the great year 1787, when Mr. Jefferson proposed that slavery should be excluded in all the public domain of the United States lying southwest as well as that lying northwest of the Ohio river, those states had not the forecast, had not the judgment, to surrender the temporary conveniences and advantages of slavery, and to elect, as your ancestors chose for you the great system of free labor. They chose slavery, and they have to drag out, for some years yet, not long, not so long as some of you will live, but still so long that they will be a drag and a weight upon your movements, instead of lending you assistance—they have to drag out to the end, their system of slave labor. You have, therefore, as you see, the whole responsibility. It depends upon you. You have no reliance upon the Atlantic states at the north or south. You have the opposition of the southern states on either side of the Alleghany mountains; but still the power is with you. You are situated where all powers have ever been, that have controlled the destiny of the nation to which they belonged. You are in the land which produces the wheat and the corn, the cereal grains—the land that is covered with the oak, and where they say the slave cannot live. They are in the land that produces cotton and sugar, and the tropical fruits—in the land where they say the white man cannot labor, in the land where the white man must perish if he have not a negro slave to provide him with food and raiment. (Laughter.) They do, indeed, command the mouths of the rivers, but what is that worth, except as they drive perpetual slaves, perpetual moral re-innovation, from the hardy sons of the north, that reside around the sources of those mighty rivers? (Applause.)

I am sure that in this, I am speaking only words of truth and experience. The northwest is by no means so small as you may think it; I speak thus to you because I feel that I am, and during all my mature life have been, one of you. Although of New York I am still a citizen of the northwest. (Loud applause.) The northwest extends eastward to the base of the Alleghany mountains, and does not all of western New York, lie westward of the Alleghany mountains?—"Good."

Whereas comes all the inspiration of free soil, which spreads itself with such cheering voices over all these plains? Why, from New York, westward of the Alleghany mountains. The people before me—who are you but New York men, while you are men of the northwest? It is an old proverb that men change the skies, but not their minds, when they emigrate; but you have changed neither skies nor mind. (Applause.) I might call the roll of western New York and I doubt not that when I came to Herkimer county, I should have a response. I certainly have had responses here from Cayuga and Seneca. "Cris!" and from Erie, "a voice," "Abraham!" and from Seneca, "a voice," "Seneca!" and from Seneca, "a voice," "Yates!" and from Yates, "a voice." (Loud laughter.) Bless my soul! I have been laboring under a delusion all the time. I thought I was out here, midway between the Mississippi and the lakes, and I find I am standing on the stages in the center of the park at home. (A voice, "Right at home.") And another voice, "And Old Ontario!" And Old Ontario. We will not forget old Ontario, nor old Oswego, nor Oneida.

Fellow citizens, I will add but one word more, that is not the business of this day alone. It is not the business of this year alone. It is not the business of the northwest alone. It is the interest, the duty of human society on the continent, from north to south, from east to west, a land of freedom, and a land of happiness. (Applause.) There is no power on earth now existing, or empire now existing, or as yet established, that is equal to or can equal in duration the future of the United States. It is not for yourselves alone, you have the least possible interest in it. It is indeed for those children of yours. Old John Adams, when at the close of the Revolutionary war he sat down and counted up the losses and sacrifices that he had endured and made, rejoiced in the establishment of the independence which had been the great object of his life, and said, "I have gained nothing, I should have been even more quiet, had we remained under the British dominion; but for my children, and for their children, and for the children of the generation that labored with me, I feel that we have done a work which entitles us to rejoice, and calls upon our successors to render our thanks to Almighty God."

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Gen. Nye, of New York, Senator Doolittle, &c.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18. The steamship Jura from Liverpool on the 7th, has arrived at this port. Great Britain.—The weather continued comparatively fine through England and Ireland, and the harvest prospects were more promising, which exercised a buoyant influence on the funds and cotton. Smith, Sinclair & Co. of London had suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at £150,000. It was feared that their suspension will lead to that of other and smaller firms. The Queen goes to Germany on the 24th of September. A Naples telegram of the 8th announces the arrival of Garibaldi and his forces at Salerno. He was expected at Naples immediately. The despatch also says the King will leave there for Genoa. Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the Bay of Naples with three regiments of Bersaglieri on board. The British steamer Orwell which was taken possession of by the Garibaldians had been recaptured by the English war steamer Sicily. It was again asserted that the Christians had been massacred. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7. Liverpool breadstuffs, B. S. & Co. report flour dull and all qualities slightly lower extra R. H. Ohio 28a23. Wheat dull 4c lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet and 6c lower. The "Child" has Found his Mother. CLIFTON SPRING, Sept. 15. Judge Douglas arrived here this morning and remained at the house of his mother till afternoon, when he addressed an audience of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. He expressed himself pleased that he had an opportunity of relieving his republican friends by announcing that he had at last found his mother. He expressed regret that Lincoln did not find it safe to visit his birth place or the graves of his parents for fear of violence. He spoke for about two hours.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. Flour market opened steady and closed heavy, unsettled and 10a25c lower. Sales 9500 barrels, 5,49a50c super state; 5,50a 5,75 extra state; 5,50a55c super western. Wheat market opened quiet and heavy, 2a 3c lower, shippers refusing to buy. Sales at 12a21, 25a Milwaukee club. This morning market opened unsettled with a wide range in prices, sales of No. 1 being made at 87a30c and No. 2 86a87. There was but one buyer in the market however at the outside figure and he would buy only to a limited extent. There was a fair demand for milling wheat and club sold at 90a95, extra at 93a95.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17. The Douglas men have nominated a separate ticket in Pennsylvania. There is no prospect of a union among our opponents, and Old Abe will easily carry the state. The Republicans are holding large and enthusiastic meetings in the eastern part of the state. John Sherman spoke at West Chester on Tuesday in favor of a home-stead law and a protective tariff. He was enthusiastically cheered. John Hickman was addressed the people in an earnest and effective manner. He denounced Douglas as false to Kansas, false to freemen, and that he could never trust him again. He was applauded continually. The Wide-Awakes turned out in a torchlight parade, and mustered several hundred, mounted and on foot. On the same day an immense republican demonstration came off at Chadd's Ford, the scene of the hardest fighting in the American revolution. The number of people present was estimated from twenty to twenty-five thousand. There were some 5000 uniformed Wide-Awakes present, performing their various evolutions where the fierce conflict was fought between the British and American armies. The immense concourse were ably addressed from the different stands by the Hon. John Sherman, the Hon. John M. Brunell and the Hon. John Hickman and other distinguished gentlemen present, amid the most intense enthusiasm.

One of the grandest demonstrations of the present canvass took place in Philadelphia a week from last Saturday evening. A torch light procession of 7500 Wide-Awakes marched through the principal streets amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the thousands of spectators. The prospect in Pennsylvania is truly cheering and bids fair for a sweeping triumph for the republican cause. Freemen of Wisconsin, let us roll on the ball.

LOOK TO IT.—In the state of New York canvassing books have been provided for every election district in the state, with a view to registering every republican voter, and seeing that they are at the polls. If such a canvass was held in Wisconsin and every republican voter be brought out, we should carry the by state 20,000. Shall our organization be perfected?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Such a canvass can be had, and every republican can be brought out, if we take hold of the matter now in earnest. We don't want to spend our time and money in getting up large meetings. We would rather see neighborhood gatherings and a close canvass, than the usual "sound and fury" resulting from big meetings. The effect passes away with the effort, while a reliable canvass is a perpetual reminder that something is to be done to secure the victory, and from it we know exactly where the duty is to be performed. Some of the towns in this county have already been canvassed—we propose that the work be completed; and if we have any money to spend we shall then know where to apply it, to distribute documents and to get out voters on the day of election. Let us see to it that that Rock county is thus thoroughly organized, and if this is done, our majority will not fall below 3,000.

DOUGLAS IN THE NORTHWEST.—There is a slight change in the arrangements made for Judge Douglas in Ohio. According to the arrangements of the state central committee, he will speak at the following places: Clinton, Monday, September 24. Columbus, Wednesday, September 26. Cincinnati, Thursday, September 27. Indianapolis, Friday, September 28. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

MAINE ELECTION.—LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Republican telegraphic dispatches would induce the public to believe that the democracy have lost ground in Maine in the state election. This is not true. The calculation is based upon the local election in 1859, which is not test whatever. —Times & Herald. The Douglas democracy are sorely disappointed in the result in Maine. Douglas searched there for his mother, and made personal appeals to the people, which had the effect only to increase the republican majority. This amazing result can only be met by claiming a great democratic gain. The republican majority in Maine is the largest ever cast at an election for governor, since 1856, as will be seen by the following table:

September, 1855,	7,608 Rep. Maj.
1856,	24,000 " "
1858,	8,800 " "
1859,	11,988 " "
1860,	20,000 Est. "

BACKING OUT.—The Little Giant "gives signs that all is lost," since the "news from Maine" has been heard. He and Johnson were at a barbecue in New York on the 12th, and according to the telegraph, Mr. Douglas suggested that if the withdrawal of his name would defeat Lincoln he would withdraw it. This is the first time we have heard any expression of alarm from Douglas. The Maine election is a cold bath for him and his followers. They feel that it is an indication of the popular tide which is sweeping him and his followers towards defeat and political ruin. We hope he will not be permitted to withdraw. The example of the overthrow of Mr. Douglas is needed as a warning to profligate and unscrupulous politicians, through all time to come. Let his followers keep him on the track, by all means.

MARRIED. At the house of the bride's father, La Prairie, September 18th, 1860, by the Rev. J. M. Sheldon, Mr. JAMES BUTLER, of Clinton, Wis., and Miss CLARRA HITCHING, of La Prairie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. VOL 8 Wisconsin Reports, received this day, at J. W. ALLEN, 121 Main St., Janesville, September 17th, 1860. sept17th-wif

House to Rent. A GOOD two story house in the third ward, on Main street, near the well and cistern. Formerly occupied by L. R. Curwells, Esq. Possession given immediately. J. W. ALLEN, sept17th

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the circuit court for the county of Rock, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order compelling all that portion of the plat of the village of Edgerton, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and described in said plat as lots No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in block number three.—Dated September 17, 1860. B. T. LAWTON.

HURDLE RACE! THERE will be a hurdle race, to come off on a Bayou Course, on Friday, September 21st, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., between C. Loftus Martin's bay stallion, "Wagon Wheel," and a quarter horse, 2 feet in 3, to jump a hurdle in the mile and a quarter, for \$100. Also a match race, two miles and a quarter, on Saturday, Sept. 22d, for \$50, between Dan Miles' sorrel colt, Red River, and B. B. Rogers' bay gelding, Pilot, at 2 o'clock P. M. —J. W. ALLEN, Proprietor.

YOUNG AMERICA FOREVER! "Come one, come all, this Rock shall fly from its firm base, as soon as I."

SCOTCH were the stirring words of James P. Jones to the bold chieftain, Knickerbocker, in the Mountain Passes of Scotland, and now

MOSES HARSH, Proprietor of the Original Young America CLOTHING HOUSE,

adapts the language of the gallant Scottish hero to his own, and defines the motto of his well thought out clothing of all the

Petty Shop Shops in the land. From the fact that the Original Young America Clothing House has held for years

EIGHTYEARS the conceded reputation of being the best and largest of its kind in the state. That during that time our Clothing Stores have attempted to compete with it in this city, and one after another have failed. The proprietor of the

Oldest Clothing House in the City feels that he has now the right to say it is as firmly fixed as a rock and as immovable as the everlasting hills. He knows the truth of what he says.

The People of Rock County are his witnesses. They will not lie; nor is he under the necessity of attempting to deceive

upon them, to get them to purchase their Fall and Winter Clothing from him. He has just returned from the east, where he has purchased the

Largest and Best Stock of Clothing of all kinds, including the finest CLOTH COATS, CASSIMERE COATS, and the best variety of BEAVER OVERCOATS!

ever brought to the west. Also, Ready Made Clothing for Men & Boy's Wear, of every description, with

Pants and Vests to match, as well as any quantity of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Under Shirts, and every article of

Wearing Apparel that man can want. If to "mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally," by high sounding pretences is a virtue, then the proprietor of the

Original Young America Clothing House does not claim that virtue. He is ready to do what he promises. This Proves Know It, and the thousands who are purchasers of his goods, their Clothing from him, from the best quality of

JUST RECEIVED!

AT J. C. ECHLIN'S



WEST MILWAUKEE STREET, All the Latest Novelties of

Fall and Winter Goods!

NEW CLOTH!

NEW CASSIMERES!

NEW VESTINGS!

A little and a splendid Assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Also, the largest and best stock of Goods and Fashionable

Ready Made Clothing

ever offered in this city. Possessing superior advantages

and doing the

SELLING AT LOW RATES!

BEST WORK.

we would invite an

Examination of our Stock,

as we are confident of being able

TO PLEASE ALL

who may favor us with their patronage. sept17adwt

Read and Profit by It!

The Good Time has Come at Last.

The Law Must be Enforced.

At the last Session of the Legislature a law was made and enacted, and the decree has gone forth, that that

Old Clothes

is guilty of a crime and shall be punished by purchas-

ing his apparel at an

EXTRAVAGANT PRICE

at the various shops.

SLOP SHOPS.

But in order to mitigate crime and alleviate the suffer-

ings of mankind generally,

BEN. BORNHEIM

has opened up a way whereby he can do

Naked Shall be Clothed.

It is with the hope and confidence of working some

GOOD TO THE PEOPLE

of Rock County and vicinity, that these few lines

are penned, setting forth the advantages

derived by purchasing your

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

of

Ben. Bornheim,

who is always on hand Ready and Willing to exhibit

his mammoth stock of

CLOTHING

to all who may favor him with a call. The following

comprises a part of his stock, which for

STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY

cannot fall to suit.

OVERCOATS!

in this department his stock is unsurpassed in this city.

Black Cloth Coats,

comprising one of the best stocks ever brought into this

market.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Republican Meeting at Monroe.

The train which leaves here at 6:45 in the morning for Monroe will carry passengers and return them, arriving here at 7:50 in the evening.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FROM TOWNS.

If some intelligent farmer in every town would send us such an estimate as that forwarded by J. L. V. Thomas from Newark, we should be able to make a very close computation of the number of bushels of wheat raised in this county this year. As this is an extensive wheat growing county, and as the crop of 1880 is supposed to be the largest ever grown in this state, the relative position of Rock county is a matter of interest abroad as well as home. If we take Newark as the average wheat growing town in the county, it will be seen, according to Mr. Thomas' figures for that town, 125,000 bushels, that Rock county has this year, raised 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. But it may be fairly said, we think, that Newark is below the average, and that a proper estimate would bring our production of wheat in the county up to 3,000,000.—We would again suggest to farmers and others in the several towns, to forward to us estimates of their grain products, and especially wheat, and such remarks as they choose to offer in relation to their localities.

THE DELEMAN TRAGEDY.—We learn from Mr. Winters, of this city, that two more persons have died in consequence of injuries received at the railroad catastrophe at Deleman, on Friday evening. He also informs us that two others, who were wounded, are not expected to recover, but does not recollect their names.

WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. No. 3.—At a meeting of this company, held Saturday evening, the following persons were elected officers:—Foreman, D. C. Ward; 1st Asst., B. R. Hill; 2d Asst., W. H. Reed; Secretary, Wm. M. D. Birt; Treasurer, Randall Williams.

A meeting of the above company will be held on Monday evening, Sept. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, at the hall.

D. C. WARD, Foreman.

Wm. M. D. BIRT, Secretary.

A GREAT CALF.—Lynch had in his market Saturday the carcass of a great calf. It was a Durham, raised by Alfred Hoskins, of the town of Harmony, 10 weeks old, and weighed 200 lbs when dressed. Mr. Hoskins sold Mr. Lynch three others nearly as good.

JACKSON STREET BRIDGE.—The value of the recent repair of the Jackson street bridge and the road leading to it may be seen daily in the travel over it. Saturday, when going to dinner, we counted ten wagons loaded with wheat between the Methodist church and Holmes street.

COUNTY FAIR.—The Rock county fair commences in this city to-morrow. It will continue three days. There is a prospect of fine weather, and we presume there will be a good turn-out on the part of our agricultural friends.

The Elkhorn Independent says the looks of the station master at the depot, in that village, show that the amount of wheat already sent by the Racine road, exceeds the entire amount shipped last season. The greatest amount of the wheat in that section is not yet threshed.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN NEW HAVEN.—Last spring the democrats obtained 700 or 800 hundred majority in New Haven, Conn. On Friday last choice was made of Assessors and Board of Relief. The republicans elected all of their candidates by a 100 majority in a poll of over 2,000. The Douglas and Breckinridge factions fused, and were wiped out.

Speaker Pennington has been nominated by the republicans for re-election.

Gor. Wise is out with a political letter, in which he talks about fighting, "in the Union," and not outside of it, as he proposed in 1856. The governor talks a great deal, and fights but little; so no one will be alarmed at his warlike flourishes.

The military will meet to-morrow evening for their first drill, at 7:30 o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired, as action will be taken upon the adoption of a name for the company. Those who attached their names to the document of organization, will be expected to be on hand.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GLASSWARE!

WHEELER'S, consisting in part of all sizes and styles of Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserves, and Fruit Dishes, and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE. Tumblers, Cut and Pressed! LANTERNS, LAMPS & C. ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES. A NEW KIND OF BLOWN GLASS Fruit Jars!

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring no cork or wax whatever. **GOODS SOLD CHEAP.** September, 11th, 1880. sep14dwf

MUSIC! MUSIC!! Mrs. S. Poore will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in Piano Forte and Organ Music, Harmony and thorough knowledge of the piano, and in the French language. When pupils are ready to commence, they will be placed in the hands of the distinguished Professor, in Colville, Michigan. There was little in the features whereby one could recognize the man who had lived so nobly and died so sublimely.—Chicago Journal.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF MAINE.—Our readers may, perhaps, remember that when the Douglas convention of this state was in session at Syracuse, there was a great ado over a despatch received from a noted Brooklyn senator then in Bangor. The Douglas convention of Maine was in session at the same time, from which the senator forwarded this despatch:

"Bangor, Me., Aug. 15, 1880.

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention.

Douglas is here, surrounded by thirty thousand of the young democracy of Maine. They authorize me to greet the democracy of the Empire State in their name, and say they intend to carry Maine.

F. B. SPINOLA.

This news delighted the New Yorkers, according to the regular report of the proceedings, which says: "Immense applause followed the reading of the despatch, and three rousing cheers were given for the democracy of Maine, and on motion of Duncan S. Magee an answer was returned, pledging New York to follow the example of Maine." These gentlemen were wiser than those who knew New York is pledged to follow Maine; but it will follow in a style that will put the cheering on the other side of the road. Douglas' thirty thousand ardent young men must have slipped off somewhere in the interval. Have they gone to find their mothers?—N. Y. Evening Post.

J. D. Reymert—Democratic Candidate for Congress.

TAINTED WITH BONDS.—The Prairie du Chien Leader calls attention to the fact that J. D. Reymert, the democratic candidate for congress was a recipient of the La Crosse corruption bonds in 1856.

The Leader might very properly have called attention to another fact in the history of this man who wants to represent the people of this district in congress, and in default of its having done so, we will undertake the job.

In 1857, Mr. Reymert was a democratic member of the assembly from Milwaukee county. Petitions had been presented to that legislature asking an investigation into matters connected with the disposal of the La Crosse railroad grant by the preceding legislature. Mr. Mason submitted a report from the railroad committee, recommending such an investigation on the ground that sufficient evidence of bribery and corruption existed to warrant one. This proposition for an investigation was indefinitely postponed ON MOTION OF MR. REYMERT, who also voted in accordance with his motion. The investigation was authorized by the succeeding legislature, and when the report of the investigating committee was made, it appeared that Mr. Reymert had participated in the favors of the "Great Promptitor," and had received a bond of \$1000 from the La Crosse company. Here, then, was Mr. Reymert's motive for defeating an investigation. He knew he would be himself exposed if an investigation was made, and he consequently used his position as a legislator to defeat an inquiry.

Wouldn't he be a beautiful man to send to Washington as a guardian of the people's interests, and to root out the corruptions there?

Perhaps we ought to say, as a matter of justice to Mr. Reymert, that only three other men in the long list of the recipients of Mr. Kilbourn's favors received as small an amount as the present democratic candidate for congress. The dispenser of the bonds understood the value of his subjects, and paid accordingly.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."—The Democrat has another attack of negro equality. If the disease should strike in, we fear even the democratic platform of 1849, and the long array of distinguished democrats who took a nomination upon it, and endorsed it throughout, even to the extent of negro suffrage, won't save our neighbors from a lamentable catastrophe.

A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Chicago Dress Suits than we are now offering. The style and quality are far superior to any ever before received by us. In fact all our goods are selected with great care, and to pattern, quality, &c.

We are now receiving over \$50,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKee, who is now in New York attending the great European sales of the season.

Look out for a mammoth hand-out in a few days. McKee & Bro., East Side Main st., Real painted building. September 14th, 1880. sep14dwf

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by **BUMP & GRAY,** GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880. Receipts of wheat were still lighter today than Saturday, and prices, with the exception of a few sales in the morning, were 25c lower. The market opened at 75c for common shipping to about midling spring, and on receipt of steamer news, which was unfavorable, buyers lowered their bids to 70c for milling and 72c for shipping, at which figures the market closed moderately firm. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 80c; good to choice milling spring 78c; common to fair shipping 75c. CORN—shelled at 50c; per 50 lbs. Bar 25c; per 70 lbs.

OATS—in request for home consumption at 15c per bushel.

RYE—in fair request at 35c per 50 lbs.

BARLEY—prime sample in demand at 40c per 50 lbs, common quality 35c.

POTATOES—plenty at 20c per bushel.

BUTTER—choice and in demand at 18c.

EGGS—in good supply at 15c per dozen, cash, and 1c in trade.

HIDES—Green, 6 to 6 1/2; Dry, salted, 10; Dry, flint, 12 to 13.

FLOUR—spring at 55c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—chickens, 60c; turkeys, 75c.

WOOL—rangers at 20c per pound for common to best clips, with but very little coming forward.

Chicago Market. Saturday evening, September 17th.

Wheat a shade higher. Extra club 10c; No 1 spring 80c; No 2, 78c. Flour dull and 10c lower. Corn 37c. Other grains quiet.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GLASSWARE!

WHEELER'S, consisting in part of all sizes and styles of Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserves, and Fruit Dishes, and all kinds of

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY. Located at Sauk City, Wisconsin.

H. J. TURNER, A. M., PRINCIPAL. 5th Academic Year.

This institution is strictly a Family Boarding School, and is under the immediate supervision of Prof. Turner, formerly of Utica, N. Y. Prof. Turner's long experience as a teacher, his beautiful and ample playgrounds attached to his residence and Academy, and their beautiful position, recommend them to the parents who should wish to commit their children to the care of Prof. Turner, who will superintend the studies of the students, and give the particular attention to the modern languages. The French, being the language of the Academy, will be the language of the instruction. German and Spanish are also taught. When pupils are ready to commence, they will be placed in the hands of the distinguished Professor, in Colville, Michigan. There was little in the features whereby one could recognize the man who had lived so nobly and died so sublimely.—Chicago Journal.

September, 11th, 1880. sep14dwf

MUSIC! MUSIC!! Mrs. S. Poore will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in Piano Forte and Organ Music, Harmony and thorough knowledge of the piano, and in the French language. When pupils are ready to commence, they will be placed in the hands of the distinguished Professor, in Colville, Michigan. There was little in the features whereby one could recognize the man who had lived so nobly and died so sublimely.—Chicago Journal.

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"Bangor, Me., Aug. 15, 1880.

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention.

Douglas is here, surrounded by thirty thousand of the young democracy of Maine. They authorize me to greet the democracy of the Empire State in their name, and say they intend to carry Maine.

F. B. SPINOLA.

This news delighted the New Yorkers, according to the regular report of the proceedings, which says: "Immense applause followed the reading of the despatch, and three rousing cheers were given for the democracy of Maine, and on motion of Duncan S. Magee an answer was returned, pledging New York to follow the example of Maine." These gentlemen were wiser than those who knew New York is pledged to follow Maine; but it will follow in a style that will put the cheering on the other side of the road. Douglas' thirty thousand ardent young men must have slipped off somewhere in the interval. Have they gone to find their mothers?—N. Y. Evening Post.

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Messrs. Editors.—I desire through the columns of the Gazette to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to the following well known, reliable and prompt paying

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Representing in the Aggregate

CASH ASSETS

to the amount of

\$3,175,000 00.

Its Success Unparalleled in the Annals of

INSURANCE!

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD

Cash Capital, - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - \$582,325 00

THE PHENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

And having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness for the settlement of losses, the

Phoenix has no rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. Loomis,

Branch Office, 308, 31 and 33 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Genl Agents.

The Merchants Insurance Company.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

The Hartford Companies are justly celebrated for their

SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and among them the Merchants stands in the front rank.

THE HAMPTON FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$235,000.

CHAS. MARSH, JOSEPH C. PYNCHON,

Branch Office, 308, 31 and 33 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Genl Agents.

THE CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Boston, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$275,000.

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WHITNEY,

Branch Office, 308, 31 and 33 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Genl Agents.

THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

Under the laws of Massachusetts none but

SOUND AND RELIABLE

Insurance Companies are allowed to do business, and among them all there are none in that state more safe or better for the amount at risk than those above named.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

TO

POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1880, 993,308 28

Liabilities, 14,738 44

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First.—By insuring in this company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—entirely unpledged and not subject to ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 334,342 21

2d " " " " 1858, 50 " "

3d " " " " 1859, 50 " "

4th " " " " 1860, 45 " "

Second.—The security given, which is already large, will be constantly increased with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted.

July, 1860, Net Assets of the Company, \$670,303 43

" " " " " " 1857, " " " " 640,710 64

" " " " " " 1858, " " " " 713,068 62

" " " " " " 1859, " " " " 654,081 84

" " " " " " 1860, " " " " 603,208 28

Third.—Insured incur no liability whatever, while obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec'y. GEO. T. HOPE, Pres.

CORUS VICK, Asst Sec'y.

THE SECURITY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of New York.

Cash Capital, Half a Million of Dollars.

Surplus, One Hundred Thousand

75 per ct. of the Net Profits

divided annually among policy-holders

Without Liability on their Part.

A. S. HAYDOCK, Sec'y. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres.

TOM. W. REDBURN, Vice Pres.

Applications solicited and Policies issued

in all the above companies, by application to

Low Rates

as by any other equally responsible companies, by application to

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and Vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

GAL.

on Foreclosure.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Hungerford, against Stephen G Pierce, Nelson A. Pierce, John L. Van Wagner, George W. Watson and Anastasia Peterson.

Know all men by these presents, That by virtue of the judgment of foreclosures and sale, rendered in the above entitled case, on the 10th day of June, 1906, in favor of the plaintiff, the said Stephen G. Pierce, Nelson A. Pierce, John L. Van Wagner, George W. Watson and Anastasia Peterson, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder in cash, on the corner of Main street and Second street, in front of the Rock County Jail, in the City of Janesville, in said county, on

THURSDAY DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1906,

the hour of ten o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain lot or lots of land which we do wish to have taken from our possession, parcel or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and known and designated as follows, to wit: The east half of the north west quarter of section twenty one (21) township two (2) south of range number ten (10) east, containing eighty acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be sold separately without material injury to the interests of the parties interested.—Dated June 12, 1906.

L. M. WATSON, Sheriff.

DUNRENY, CAROLAND & CRYSTAL. By S. M. PUTNAM,
Att'y for Plaintiff, Under Sheriff.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

William W. Hargrave vs. J. B. Hester

[illegible]

Admission - Dated June 20, 1960.
Mallory & Hays
Attys. R. T. LAWSON,
Sheriff Rock County.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

In McElroy et al. v. Martin Richardson, Lynne Richardson and Bill Richardson.

JUDGMENT of foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action having been entered thereon, it said court, on the 28th day of July, 1960, in pursuance thereof it shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all or part of its lot or lots, situate, lying and being in Section 17, Twp. 10 N., R. 1 E., 1st Meridian, in the City of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, on

THIS DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1960.

The following conditions and promises situated in the town or towns, in the county and state aforesaid, viz: the south one-half of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 10 north, range 1 east, and also the 1/4 acre off the south end of the same as shown on plat 122-123, Rock County, Wisconsin, 122-123 said town and range, no so much thereof as shall be

and comd.—Dated July 20, 1860.
JOHN S. PATTEN, JR.,
Major of the 1st Attn.
RICH'D T. LAWTON,
Lieut. of the 2d Co.,
South of Rock County.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

JOHN S. PATTEN, JR., Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES D. FRITCHEL, deceased, Plaintiff,
and DANIEL D. FRITCHEL, Charles D. Fritchel's
Heir, John J. Rayner, John J. Pense and Cornelia M. Rayner,
Defendants.

On perma and by virtue of a Judgment of Executors
and also, rendered to the above entitled parties
the 21st day of June, A. D. 1860, in favor of the
said Plaintiff, CHARLES D. FRITCHEL, deceased,
I will sell at public auction to the highest
bidder,

ON THURSDAY, THE 26th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1860,
the following described premises, to wit: The
lot and block in the foreman of that day, at the circuit
court, in the city of Janesville, in the county of
Rock and state of Wisconsin, all that certain piece
of land, more particularly described as follows, to wit:
The lot and block in the foreman of that day, at the
Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
and known and distinguished as lot number fifty
and one, in the foreman of that day, at the circuit

Dickson & Bailey's addition to the village of James-
ville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Missouri,
to be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs of
said suit.

Dated July 10th, A. D. 1860.

ROBERT T. LAWTON, Clerk.
PHIL A. ATTY. ATTY. OF COURT, Wils.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR BOCK COUNTY.

Robert Day, Warcham Griswold, Albert F. Day, Charles
Day, Daniel F. Seymour and Henry A. Whitman,
Plaintiffs, against Robert L. Dimock, James D. Dimock,
John D. Dimock, John D. Dimock, John D. Dimock,
Orrin H. Dimock, David M. Dimock, Thomas Layton, James Jackson
and William B. Dimock, Defendants.

That the said Robert L. Dimock, James D. Dimock, John D. Dimock,
Orrin H. Dimock, David M. Dimock, Thomas Layton, James Jackson
and William B. Dimock, in and to the said Circuit Court for Bock
County, Missouri, did file and thereupon read in open
court the ninth day of June, A. D. 1860, in favor of the above
plaintiffs, a certain judgment and costs of said suit, to wit:
I, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,
on the

THE TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1860,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the circuit
court room, in the city of Jamesville, in the county of
Jefferson, State of Missouri, the premises

tract or lot of land situate, lying and being in the
city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of
Wisconsin, containing more or less than half of an
acre, being one of one hundred and seventy-three (173) in
all, Bailey & Moore's addition to Janesville, according
to the plat of said addition as shown and recorded in
the office of the Register of Deeds of said county.

JOSEPH B. BAILEY, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. M. MOORE, Defendant.

Filed for Record
JUN 15 1890
JAMES H. HARRIS,
Plaintiff's Atty.

CINCINNATI COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY
William H. Bailey vs. Emanuel Green and Rachel L.
Green.

On appearance and by virtue of a judgment and decree
of the court in and to the effect that the said
plaintiff do hereby sell the above described premises, situate
in the city, made on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1890, in
favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above
named defendants, to the highest bidder for cash, I, the
undersigned, Clerk of the said court, do hereby certify, I
will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

THE 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1890,
between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the side-
walk in front of the Central Hotel of Wisconsin, in the
city of Janesville, in the county of Rock,

property to wit: All those certain lands, parcels or tracts of land situated in the county of Lincoln, Wisconsin, in the country of Illinois and state of Wisconsin, and distinguished as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-one and east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of township number thirty-six north and range number thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian, containing more or less than three acres but sufficient to pay said judgment, together with interest thereon, with the expenses of such sale.—Dated July 2d, 1890.

ROBERT T. LAWTON,
Sherrif.

CHIEF'S OFFICE.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

David Edmund aptt John Hilsbahr and others.
vs
Wm. A. Virgo et al.

A default caption for Rock County, made on the 16th of June, 1890, in favor of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendant, is hereby set aside orally, to the higher bidder, on:

THE 2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1890,

to occur in the forenoon of that day, on the side of the court house at Rock County, Wis.,

of Janerille, in said county, all the following described land, to wit: the northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section five, and all the forsworn acreage of said section five, containing sixty acres, more or less, lying within the boundaries of the county of Wisconsin; also, the northeast quarter of the north east quarter of section five, and all the forsworn acreage of said section five, containing sixty acres, being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt due to the plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1867.

ROBERT T. LAWTON,
County Clerk of the County of Rock.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

Circuit Court for Rock County.

State of Wisconsin.

Plaintiff against Henry Harris, Hannah D. Harris, Nathan Tupper and Tupper, wife of Nathan Tupper.

Whereas, by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case, the following property has been sold, to wit:

[illegible]

to be sold separately without material injury to the sale interest.—Dated July 28, 1900.

By S. N. PETERSON, Judge. J. H. JOHNSON,
Clerk. W. A. WATSON, Reporter.
W. A. WATSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
J. H. JOHNSON, Attorney for Defendant.

Notice of Order

Returning orders of remand to the county court, pursuant to chapter 103 of the laws of 1899, in the case of the order of David Noggle, judge of the circuit court for the first judicial district, notice is hereby given to order requiring all the creditors of William J. Peterson, late of the County of Cassville, in the County of Sauk, State of Wisconsin, an insolvent debtor petitioning for relief from the relief of insolvent debtors, to show cause, if any, that they are entitled to the relief of the circuit court, at the office of William E. Peterson, at the city of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, A. D. 1900, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the day of the petition does not set to be heard.

C. E. BARLOW, Atty for Petitioner.

